PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Sunday Excepted)

Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:
 One Year
 25 30

 Six Months
 4.56

 Three Months
 2.13

 One Month
 70

Saturday Edition per year...... 100 Senii-Weekly per year......... 2,00 Correspondence and other reading mat-ter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.

Address all business communications and all remittances:
THE DESPRET NEWS, Salt Lane City. Utah.

Entered at the postoffice of Salt Lake City, as second class matter according to Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 6, 1909.

THE LESSON OF FIGURES.

When the moral reform wave struck Utah from the outside and the pa-ple began to ask their representatives for legislation closing the saloons, and otherwise restricting the liquor traffic, they were told in mysterious whispers that the liquor, and kindred, interests helped to defeat the anti-"Mormon" agitators who tried to get hold of the County offices for un-American purposes, and the people, therefore, owe that element some consideration now A bargain, to speak plainly, was made, It was claimed, under circumstances that fully justified it, and it is only right that the terms of it be respected

We confess freely our reluciance to believe that any such compact was ever entered into. Rumors are plentiful during times of excitement, but they often prove false, or exaggerated Be this as it may, we are absolutely certain that the Church was never com mitted by any compact such as that al'uded to, and we are equally surthat. Fad the voters gen rally been asked to ratify a bargain w'h infaulty, they would have refused to do so, no matter what the politica' situation might have been.

But, owing to the rumors of a bargain, or compact, or agreement, or alliance, or whatever it was, the quertion arises, Is it a fact that the aben, and kindred, interests really I pt any material aid in the campaig against the anti-"Mormon" conset ators? Do the election figures show that they kept their end of the repu d If not, the alleged other party to it can be under no furth r obligation, and the question of par y localty is entirely eliminated from the further discussion of the temperance

Anyone who compares the election figures of last November with those of two years ago, will, we believe, come to the conc'usion that the s loon interests furnished very few votes, if any at all, to the winning party, A gentleman who has spent considerable time over the elaborate tables, vouches for the correctness of the following statement, which anyone can verify for bimself:

"In all the outlying districts of the City the Republicans made a tremen-dous gain, but in the uptown districts the 'Americans' gained over the Republicans. For instance, the first three voting districts in the First precinct, which are farthest out from town, the 'Americans' carried in 1996 by a majority of 52. In the last election the Republicans carried them over the 'Americans' by 289, a net gain for the Re-publicans of 341 votes. In the Third precinct, where there is less liquor precinct, where there is less liquor votes than in any eart of the City, the Republicans in 1906 received 1,653 votes and the 'Americans' 969. In 1908 the

Republicans had 2,504 votes and the 'Americans' 1,161.
On the other hand, when you take the two up-town districts, you find a different result. The Firth precinct which has always been considered a saloon district, shows rather astonishing returns. In 1906, the 'Americans' had, in the two districts, 596 yotes and the Branchicans, 327. The 'Americans' the Republicans, 337. The 'American majority was 259. In 1908 the 'American vote was 644; the Republican, 235 The 'American' majority was 409, a gain of 50 votes.

From these figures it ought to be plain that there could have been no bargain, as glaimed; but If there was the saloon interests did not deliver the vote. It is not true, therefore, that the present legislators from this County are indebted to that element for their election. It is rumored abroad that the saloon interests paid considerable sums into the 'American' campaign funds, too, And this is not improb able, since they had at least one candi date on the 'American' ticket. That the fiquor interests supported him, is prob-

We maintain that the result of the last election was due principally to two factors. A great many 'Americans' of the respectable element realized that the anti-"Mormon" campaign was doing infinite injury to the business interests of the State, and they were sick and tired of it. They realized that the threat made at the "American" convention were unworthy of an American party, and they resented the attitude of the leaders by their vote. That was one factor. Another was this: A great number of Democrats, realizing the danger to American institations from a victory of an anti-"Mormon" agitation led by fanatics, voted the Republican ticket in defense of these institutions. That turned the election in this County. The saloon interests have always been, and will always be, found voting on the side of moral corruption.

THE SAME OLD ARGUMENT.

A former citizen of El Paso, Texas. now resident in this city, recalls that the gamblers there made the sam: plays years ago, in fighting against suppression of their nefarious bust ness, that the liquor interests are so vaciferously offering here as an argument why they should not be driven

be left high and dry." The city then opposing woman suffrage and officeof the town, the population has inprospered. It is but the question of a short time before the saloon will also be driven out of El Paso-over the men have. the Rio Grande river into old M xico, and then the town will forge ahead faster than ever.

The same would be true in Salt Lake were the local liquor interests destroyed; the town would thrive as never before, gambling and prostitution-joint handmaids of the whisk? traffic, would be reduced to their lowest terms, and the City become clean and respectable. The sporting clements call only prosper where there is noralizing race course associations can Men and women can not hold their government. In the Legislatures of heads up, keep their nerve up, in disreputable life except where whisky can Middle and Western States where the be obtained at will. The distillery, Suffrage propaganda has been actively the brewery and the saloon are an in- carried on, ranging from New York fernal trinity that serve hell as its on the East to Oregon and California most formidable breast work, and all on the West, the campaign, the petithe forces of evil are bound to make tion said, has been prosecuted with a tremendous fight before exposing untiring vigilance and energy. The their inner entrenchments to the fire result has been that during these ten of the forces of Temperance and Civic Righteousness. Grant's campaign before the fortifications of Petersburg legislative records show against them was one of the greatest conflicts of history; so was the slege of Port Arthur by the Japanese. But the campalgn of Temperance against the liquor evil is showing up in the world's history as far transcending either of these in the importance of the issues involved, and the nature of the outcome in the fight,

DIVORCE IN DAKOTA.

Divorces cannot now be obtained in South Dakota by a casual sojourn there of six months. The new law requires bona fide residence for six months. The proceedings must be before the open court and not in chambers as heretofore.

The last issue of Law Notes main tains that this principle of publicity is of the utmost importance not withstanding the tendency of sensa tional papers to parade before the public gaze the most obnoxious detalls of such suits. It argues that while a class of newspapers report divorce trials, and "feature" under prominent headlines the most immoral details of the lives of the parties, people are inclined in disgust to say that such matters ought not to be made public; yet since newspapers are not bound to give details, and in fact self-respecting and decent journals do not, "It is better that the principle of publicity should be occasionally abused than that the law should afford facilities to husbands and wives for quietly exchanging their partners without their acts and motives being brought to the open bar of public opinion." For the public verdict, though unenforced by legal compulsion, may have a most salutary influence, Judges of large experience have pronounced unqualifiedly in favor of publicity.

A leading woman lawyer in Chicage says that she ascribes the growing frequency of divorces in recent years to two causes: The growing economic independence of woman and the relaxation of religious restrictions. She says that it is now possible for a woman to make her way in the world, asd she is not obliged to submit to the kind of domination that was once her portion. "The better education of women also has undoubtedly d its part in establishing them upon a more independent plane and increasing their freedom of action."

Be this as it may, it is certain that throughout the whole country, the rate of divorce has doubled in the last twenty years.

The last census bulletin dealing with this subject shows that the rate per 100,000 of the population in 1880 was 38; in 1900 it was 73; and since 1900 it is estimated that while population has increased but 10.5 per cent. divorces have increased 29.3 per cent. Whereas during the first decade of the investigation (1870 to 1880) divorces increased two and two-thirds times as fast as population, now they are increasing three times as fast. Analysis of the returns shows that the most conservative region of the country, relatively, is the North Atlantic section. The most conservative region absolutely is the South Atlantic. That is to say, while in the latter section the rate per 100,000 of population in 1900 was only 33, as over against the North Atlantic's 38, the gain in the South Atlantic from 1880 to 1890 had been from 18 to 33, while in the North Atlantic it had only been from 28 to

The explanation of the variations in the different sections is, according o the Boston Morning Herald, that while the South is just beginning to be touched by radical influences that the North has known for some time, the northern States have begun to feel conservative influences that have been aroused. In the north central, the south central and the western States the increase of divorces during the decade 1880-1890 was very marked, from 89 to 129 per 100,000 of the population in the western group.

FOR NO GOOD PURPOSE,

One of the speakers at the Women's Prohibition meeting at the Theater, on Tuesday last, took occasion to in'ect into her address sundry references to the suffrage movement, with mary sarcastic thrusts at the men, present and not present.

The matter is, perhaps, of no impertance. The American gentleman is a very good-natured animal, and if a lady smites him on the right cheek he smilingly and obligingly turns to her the other siso. But it does not do the temperance cause any good to inject into the plea for it a matter that is entirely foreign to it. For that cause the

had 18,000 people. Since that time, holding. Society in its present form the gamblers have been thrown out is the result of processes of evolution which are still going on. In all ages, creased to 35,000, and the c ty has and in all countries, capable women have had, and have now, as much influence upon the destiny of nations as

It is not true that the men in this country are opposing the ambition of women. Anti-suffrage associations, if we are not mistaken, are formed by the women themselves. In a petition against suffrage presented by the Il-Henly Association, to the Republican convention, it was stated that for the last ten years intelligent women of high character and standing, have formed associations whose aggregate membership numbers more than fifteen free course for liquor, just as the da- thousand, to oppose the efforts to thrust upon them against their will, the oner only flourish where gambling is allowed. ons duties and responsibilities of civil every New England State, of all those years the Suffragists have not gained a single important victory, while the more than one hundred and fifty signal defeats, covering the ground of municipal, State and presidential or national suffrage.

This indicates where the opposition omes from. We need not say that coman suffrage is a success in this State, and that no one here seriously opposes it. On the contrary, we believe that the general view here is that the other states should copy the example of Utah. And therefore it is all the more absurd to inject cheap clap-trap about suffrage into an appeal for temperance legislation in this State

SHALL THE PEOPLE RULE?

The apparent determination of certain elements in this state to defeat the popular demand for effective temperance legislation altogether substitute for the straightforward measure now pending, something essentialy different and of doubtful value, alses a question that is entirely new in this State though it has been worked out in some of the others.

Probably the most evil reputation of the divorce problem, possessed by any state in the Union was that enjoyed, or rather endured in South Dakota.

The result of the referendum by which the people voted by a majority of two to one for the proposed measure of reform, is now taken to be one form of practical unswer to the question "Shall the people rule?" The South Dakota referendum may

e considered as a triumph for an awakened public opinion resulting from persistent discussion of the divorce evil. Church assemblies, assemblies of lawyers, conventions for discussion of uniform laws, the magazines, the daily press, the pulpit, all organs of public opinion have kept the evils of "the liverce problem" so constantly to the front that it is not at all likely that the South Dakota voters could err through ignorance. The action of that state is a happy promise of conservative revision of the divorce laws in other states which have been offenders along the same line. It also illustrates the power of public opinion in bringing about needed reforms.

We have in this State a situation that calls for a similar solution. The people demand that the saloon shall go, that the traffic in all forms of intoxcants shall be abolished. Some of the legislators, it is claimed, are averse o obeying the people's mandate, and are seeking to subvert the popular will. If they should succeed in defeating the measures for reform desired by their constituents, it would seem that some form of initiative and refer-

endum would be required in Utah.
If the American theory of government is correct, the will of the majority, and especially of the overwhelm ing majority should become the law of the land. Subject only to the constitutional limitations that safeguard the rights and liberties of minorities, the people should rule.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN NICHOLSON.

Space is willingly given to the following sentiments respecting John Nicholson, who died a few days ago, and was, for many years, connected with the editorial department of The Deseret News. The writer, Elder B. F. Cummings, was an employe of this establishment, in various capacities, on and off, the greater part of the time for nearly forty years, and is now stationed at Independence, Mo., and oc upying the position of editor of Liaona The Elders' Journal, the organ of the missionary system of the Church

n the United States: "Editor Deseret News:—My sense of laty tells me that the death of John Nicholson is an event which places upon me a moral obligation to publicy record my testimony concerning some of his traits and labors with which I was familiar; for it is not exceeding the truth to say that my own character and career in life have been materially influenced by a close association with him.
"I was twelve years old when I first

sociation with him.

"I was twelve years old when I first became acquainted with him; I was then mail and office boy in the Descret News Office, and he was city editor. That was in in 1868. He took an interest in me then which in later years ripened into one of the strongest and to me most profitable rriendships I have ever known.

ver known.
"When eighteen years of age I belive years in the mission field, and five years in newspaper work elsewhere. In 1885, I again because his suco times out the staff of the "News." For reasons that will be readily recalled, the editor in chief. Charles W. Penrose, had been obliged to absent himself from the territory of Utah, and John Nicholson was in charge of the editorial department. My position was that of a staff writer, and my work done under his direction, and was subject to his criticism.

"I need not tell those who knew him that his criticisms were at times severe. Under no circumstances would be pass in an article written by me.

ment why they should not be driven out of Utah. The Texas sports were loud in their protestations as to his sister, should work unitedly.

It is not true, besides, that man has a to case there. The sports loudly presented to cease there. The sports loudly presented to the protestation of fact; and his constant effort was to impress upon me a vital necessity of adhering strictly and rigidly to the men, for selfish purposes, are now sever known a man who was more than the river, into Mexico," and "El Paso" the men, for selfish purposes, are now sever known a man who was more than the river.

resolute in maintaining those virtues

resolute in maintaining those virtues than was John Nicholson.

"He possessed the unusual quality of being able to criticise the work of a subordinate with great severity, yet without impairing the ties of friendship; and there was never a moment when I loved him less because he had thrown my copy into the waste basket and had accompanied the act with strictures that I would not have listened to from another. I knew his purpose was to uphoid the character of The Deseret News, and give me the training I required.

"As he could censure severely without impairing confidence in his honesty.

ate to commend the work of any mem-per of the staff when he thought it had

The relations here referred to were vere trial to thousands of its most prominent members throughout the stakes of Zion, from 1885 to 1890. But n Nicholson, whose pen expressed sentiments and announced the pol-

wavered nor faltered.

"He was not an educated man in the usual sense; indeed his opportunities for acquiring an education in youth were limited. But he possessed a keen, alert intellect, a good memory and a street, for acquiring very unusual capacity for acquiring knowledge upon att subjects, so that ong before he reached middle age ha was well qualified to associate with cultured and scholarly men.

and satire he greatly resembled

In clear and accurate reasoning be was very powerful. He was intensely re-ligious and devotional, and was spiritual-minded to a very high degree. When writing an editorial he would throw his whole heart and soul into his work, sometimes to an extent that cize it or suggest improvements. Hu-mility was so marked a trait of his nature that he not only was willing to

out sought them.
"As an editor his judgment was "As an editor his judgment was quick, penetrating, comprehensive and almost infallible. As a preacher he was eloquent, magnetic and convincing. As a Latter-day Saint there was no sacrifice he would not have made for his religion. Occasionally his little children would visit the editorial rooms, and his tender and affectionate manner towards them proved him an ideal father. As a citizen his patriotism was unbounded, and his loyalty to a friend was never to my knowledge questioned. vas never to my knowledge questioned raid" of the eighties, and after his called at the editorial such liberality, I never knew him to

'He was a humble, faithful, talented man; and if he had a fault it was on overreaching virtue. If greatness is a relative quality determined by comparison with its possessor's contemporaries and the time and environment in which he did his work, John Nicholson will always hold a prominent Nicholson will always hold a pro-

"Some might not think it in the best sonal bereavement to me, and I fee justified in telling why. He was my patron, my preceptor, my friend. After I had been admitted to the bar I continued at newspaper work chiefly be-cause he advised me to, and told me that it was my calling in life; and such or his aid and counsel. In my regard in his moral and spiritual qualities.

"B. F. CUMMINGS."

The man who has little to say hasn nuch to regret.

Strange that the lime kiln is neve

in the limelight.

The ilngo thinks he is the most pat riotic of patriots.

Too many laws, as well as too man cooks, spoil the broth.

Slippery sidewalks are responsible for many a man's downfall.

The lid should be put on the Nevada and California legislatures.

What Congress wants is not a wire ess but a tireless message.

Are Kalser Wilhelm and Czer Canon holding a mum contest?

He careful that you are not "buffaloed" with a "Buffalo ten.

No revolution vet in Cuba. All goes well in the Pearl of the Antilles,

Wireless Operator Jack Binns is not

mong the "has beens" and never will Most people would rather swallow a

undred pleasant lies than one disagree able truth. Congress probably will make wire-

ess education compulsory for steam-It is the consensus of opinion that

the census veto was the right thing at the right time. Good for President Roossvelt! He

retord the census bill, the great modern spoils measure. Student athletes all over the country re beginning to realize that a little

learning is a dangerous thing. "The public he --- " seems to be the ry of those who are opposed to the public demand for prohibition,

Mr. Bryan says that the outlook for 1912 is most encouraging. That settles it. He will be a candidate again.

At some time in his life some on must have got the laugh on Judge Taft, for he always wears a smile.

Congress probably will appropriate

PROHIBITION AND EDUCATION.

millions of dollars in support of schools churches, and libraries for the purpose of making honorable, upright, efficient citizens of the new generation. At the same time they license saloons to un-do the work for which they pay their out the saloon license revenue. If office holders had a commission on all the money that passes through the public treasury it would no doubt pay them well to multiply saloons. Here is a kind of perpetual motion that the anti-prohibitionists have overlooked. For every dollar received from the saloon license there is need of ten for additional educational facilities, ten for additional public and private charities, and an unknown quantity for divorce court proceedings, detention homes for minors, and other sundry purposes, Evidently this is a method of increasing public business; but who pays for

like to have a saloon next door to his the saloon lie

reading the accounts

is one of real life today instead of melodrama of the middle ages. the story in its essential features,

The revelations of the Moyer-Haywood trial in Idaho, the development of the "Black Hand" crimes in the heart of New York City, and the tales of the night-riders in Kentucky. Tennessee, and some other southern states empha-

size anew the necessity of a constant struggle to keep violence in cheek in the United States. According to the statistics gathered by the Chicago Tri-bune, the number of homicides in this country last year, not counting the lynchings, reached the appalling total of 8952 or one for group hours of the

te part of a homicidal wave that has been rapidly growing to alarming pro-ortions. No other country in the

world shows anything like as large a number of murders as this country shows.—Carrent Liferature,

Problem the temporary tracks from Restated, which the cars are unloaded have seemed at times almost as unsteady as if they were laid on felly, while the surface of the dump has sunk suddenly here and there, There wan have the cause of all the

here you have the cause of all the alk behind the mosquito-screens of no bottom" which made the thoughts

tions of London Bates and other en-gineers, who have held that the bas'c

In the late rainy season

From The Battleground of Thought.

By Prof. Milton Bennion, University of Utah.

No man liveth to himself alone. Every act of his life has its influence upon other lives. A man can not claim a moral right to do abything that may result in injury to his fellows. Individual pleasures and unrestrained activities must always be subordinate to the general good. These are axioms in moral theory. Parents, teachers, and preachers seek to impress these principles upon youth, and to train young men and young women in a self mastery that will enable them to live above selfishness with its attendant social indifference.

The people of Utah pay annually millions of dollars in support of schools,

that the addition of so much waste land to the tillable area of the country would depreciate farm values.

But loss or no loss financially, this is primarily a moral question, and must be settled as such.

Can father pray, "Lead us not into temptation," and at the same time be a party to the establishment of saloons and brothels to tempt and debauch his sons and daughters." Let every voter realize that if he votes for lawmakers and public officials that provide for the licensing of saloons, he is a party to their establishment and must bear a portion of the responsibility for the ovils they bring.

Temperance, like all the virtues, is a matter of education; but that edu-

Temperance, like all the virtues, is a matter of education; but that education is brought about by a co-operation of inner and outer forces. Homes, schools, and churches are, in respect to the individual, outer influences seeking to develop inner moral impulses. The inner forces themselves depend upon the individual alone. It is the business of society and public institutions to provide the most favorable conditions for the development of the good impulses and the suppression of the bad, that the individual may have all the for the development of the good in pulses and the suppression of the bad that the individual may have all the aid that society can give him in real izing his potential moral powers. In which direction does the influence of the salpon ite?

doubt on that score. They say that this is not the first time on an engi-

neering work where you had to keep on "filling in" before you had a solid mass. Besides, they have a model dam

tual one, with entirely satisfactory re-sults. We have the confident word of Colonel Goethals, who lives with the

with their minds on the hundredth

lowing many commissions of experts-are to consider all the latest evidence. On their unanimity, or on a majority, Mr. Taft must depend. To change to

a sea-level plan is a confession of ou

engineering mistake, better now than later; but it means a great deal of la-bor wasted, though all that on the Cu-

will serve in any plan,-Collier's for Jan. 30,

Humorist The humorist is the only

quotation by his neighbors. The world

s immediately receptive of his tidings of great joy. Poets, painters, sculptors,

of great Joy. Poets, painters, sculptors, musicians work against the grain of the natural world. Their message does not fit snugly into the structure of the universe. Their life is a battle, and sometimes a torture; and in sadness they beat their lonely music out. They may be struggling to inform a sullen world that all the blind effort is shaping up to a radiant consummation, and that the whole race of mankind is dim-

that the whole race of mankind is dim-ly obedient to the heavenly vision; yet most men, hearing this interpre-tation of the daily lot, think it criticism

orbed as that rendered through the

lyric voice or the color-sense, and an interpretation of pain and failure as

searching and fundame

creator who is assured of welcome by his contempo-raries and of affectionate

e; and still more engineers-fol-

War Ships The greatest single ship. It has been learned from experience that these ships cost

ship. It has been learned from he experience that these ships cost for twenty-five to sixty per cent me when built by the government to they do when built by contract in a vate yards. That is, there is a let to the government of from \$500,000 \$1,500,000 on every one that they but This is perfectly well known to naval committees of Congress. The naval committees of Congress. The in a government navy-yard, while other one might be. The men on naval committees of Congress, were in charge of making this brintion, knew that the passing of fill would mean from a millithree million dollars of loss tunited States. In the same bill two successive Items—one prov \$1.800,000 each for the building or st. so, one care for the building of colliers of fourteen knots spec-city—at least one of them to be in a Pacific coast navy-yard; the providing \$1,575,000 to buy three c since been contracted for. They carr altogether 21,600 tons of coal again 25,000 tons to be carried in the go ernment built boats; and they cost les than fifty per cent as much-Georg Kibbe Turner in McClure's for Feb ruary.

halt the chorus for him to insert his mirthful strophe, and the saints delay the rite to catch his casual whisper. His visits to this stricken planet are never ill-timed. Dante ate bitte foread where Aristophanes would have won

Cervantes-to be both glorious happy-to reveal truth and gain

Died At
The Right
Moment.

Terrible as was the tragedy of that April and the tragedy of that April and the tragedy of that April and the tragedy of the trag died at the right time for his imperishable fame. He had conduct an Immense nation through the in tremendous Civil war ever waged a never committed a single serious mistake. He did not possess Hamil-ton's brilliant genius, but Hamilton never saw the future more sagaclously never saw the future more sagaciously He made no pretensions to Daniel Webster's magnetic oratory, hu Webster never put more truth in oratorical form for popular guidance. He possessed Benjamin Franklin's immense common sense, and that twenty. Ilne address on the battle-field of Gettysburg is the high-water mark of American sententious eloquence. It is fitting that after such a career, his own life should be the last to be lost in that stupendous struggle. He had called over two hundred thousand heroes to lay down their lives, and there is to lay down their lives, then his own life was laid down is side the humblest private soldier drummerboy of Gettysburg or Chick drummerboy of Gettysburg or Chick D. D.,

JUST FOR FUN.

we shall never meet again,"-Lippi

Barker's New Legs. "Have you seen Barker lately? He's "No. Are they as bowed as the first ones?"—Lippincott's.

And That Ended It. Hub-Forty dollars for a hat! It's a

rime! Wife-well, the crime be on my own head,-Boston Transcript.

Economy.

Many a woman drags a month's sal-ary along the street and then scolds her husband because he will not turn

Delightful Praise.

He-So you've read my new novel?

Z.C.M.I. Special Corset Sale

The secret of a beautiful, fashionable figure is the corseting. A well-fitting Corset remedies defects by giving lines of style and grace to the wearer. Monday and Tuesday our entire

line of Warner Bros. Rust Proof and C. B. Corsets will sell at the following reductions:

\$1.00 [net] Corsets for90c \$1.25 Corsets for\$1.00 \$1.50 [net] Corsets for\$1.30 \$1.75 Corsets for \$1.40 \$2.00 Corsets for\$1.60 \$2,50 Corsets for\$2.00 \$2.75 Corsets for\$2.20 \$3.00 Corsets for\$2.40

Three Big Corset Reductions.

In Warner Bros. Rust Proof Cornets-the latest models with hose supporters.

A regular \$1.00 Cor-A regular \$2.75 Cor-\$1.65 A regular \$1.00 Cor-set for \$1.90

We are showing a diversified assortment of Silks for Spring and Summer wear, consisting of dainty figures, fine hair and pin stripes, 24 to 27 inches wide, in all the new staple shades. These \$1. Net goods were bought to sell at \$1.25 a yard. Your choice at \$1.Net



A splendid variety of materials for Spring Dress Goods is now being displayed. New patterns in decidedly attractive designs-India Dimities, Fancy Batistes, Flaxon Linen Thread Finish, Belfast Borders, Linene Bordure, Flouncing, Mulls, Satin Warp and Mercerized Cotton Taffetas, ranging in price

OUR DRUG DEPT. IS AT 112-114 MAIN STREET.